SCOTCH PATENTS.

(From the Repertory of Patent Inventions.)

Luke Hebert, of Dover, civil engineer, for certain improvements in mills or machines for the grinding and dressing, or reducing and separating grain and other substances.—Sealed 13th July.

James Greer, of Woolwich, surgeon, for improvements in apparatus for securing or affixing standing rigging and chains, and other tackle.—Sealed 16th July.

Alonzo Grandison Hull, of Clifford-street, London, M.D., for improvements in electrical apparatus for medical purposes, and in the application thereof to the same purposes.—Sealed 15th July.

Joseph Daniel Davidge, of Greville-street, Hatton-garden, London, mechanist, for improvements in manufacturing certain materials as substitutes for whalebone, applicable to various useful purposes, and in machinery for effecting the same.—Sealed 17th July.

George Parsons, of West Lambrook, Somersetshire, and Richard Clyburn, of Uley, Gloucestershire, engineer, for certain improvements in machinery for beating, cleansing, and crushing various animal and vegetable materials or substances.—Sealed 18th July.

Richard Laming, of Radley's Hotel, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London, for certain improvements in the purification and application of ammonia, to obtain certain chemical products.—Sealed 19th July.

Sir John Scott Lillie, of Chelsea, London, Knt., for certain improvements in roads.—Sealed 19th July.

Extension to James Lancaster Lucena, of 4, Garden-court, Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, for the term of five years, of a patent granted to Elijah Galloway, for improvements in steam-engines, and in machinery for propelling vessels; which improvements are applicable to other purposes.—Sealed 20th July.

John George Bodmer, of Manchester, engineer, for certain improvements in locomotive steam-engines and carriages, to be used upon railways, in marine engines and vessels, and in the apparatus for propelling the same; and also in stationary engines, and in apparatus to be connected therewith, for pumping water, raising bodies, and for blowing or exhausting air.—Sealed 21st July.

LIST OF DISCLAIMERS

Of parts of Inventions and Amendments made under Lord Brougham's Act.

Thomas Parkin, disclaimer and memorandum of alteration to patent, granted to Thomas Harper Bennett, dated April 9th, 1838, for "improvements in railroad and other carriages; in wheels for such carriages, and in roads and ways on which they are to travel." Filed 22nd July, 1843.

FRENCH PATENTS.

FOR TEN YEARS.

To Townsend, of the United States, for a method of manufacturing iron.

Viscount de Travenet, of Paris, for an improved chain with curved links.

Varinet-Nanquette, of Sedan, for improvements in the dressing of woollen cloths.

Fiel, of Vitre, for a preparation of balm of copahu.

Vouret and Braillet, of Melun, for an improved pump.

FOR FIVE YEARS.

To Chagot, of Paris, represented by M. Perpigna, advocate 2, ter: Rue Cholseuil, for improvements in the printing of calico, paper, and other surfaces.

Clouchet, of Pontacq, represented in Paris by M. Perpigna, advocate, for an improved mill for pulverizing plaster.

Danse Compagnon, of Beauvais, represented in Paris by M. Perpigna, advocate, for improvements in tanning.

Diot, of Lyons, represented by M. Perpigna, advocate, for an improved dredging machine.

Pouque, Sardou, and Armand, of Toulon, represented in Paris by M. Perpigna, advocate, for improved manure.

Gancel, of Roubaix, represented by M. Perpigna, advocate, for improved machinery for actuating the headles in looms.

Huckvale, of London, represented by M. Perpigna, advocate, for an improved method for weighing fluids.

Rice Williams Harris, of London, represented by M. Perpigna, advocate, for improvements in printing cylinders.

Royer, of Poictiers, represented in Paris by M. Perpigna, advocate, for an improved cooking apparatus.

Andries, of Calais, for a straight bolt-frame for making spotted net.

Ardillion, of Paris, for improved opera glasses.

Armfield, of London, for a new system of hooks and eyes.

(To be continued.)

ASSESSED TAXES CASES.

Determined by the Judges on Appeal.

(No. 1482)—Windows—Due Assessment in 1834-5.

Where an appellant was assessed in 1840 *for twenty windows, the number then being, he was held to be duly assessed, though it appeared that he had opened seven new ones since* 1834, *and perhaps an eighth; it appearing also, that he was assessed for the year ending 5th April,* 1835, *for eleven windows, and therefore he did not account for two windows.*

At a meeting of the commissioners acting for the borough of Wigan, in the county of Lancaster, in execution of the acts granting the duties of assessed taxes, held the 15th September, 1840, for hearing appeals against the first assessment of the said duties, for the year 1840, ending the 5th of April, 1841 (48 Geo. 3, c. 55, sch. A.):—The Rev. Charles Middlehurst, of Wigan aforesaid, appealed against an assessment in respect of the windows of his house. It appears that in 1834 the appellant was assessed for eleven windows, and he stated that he had opened seven, and that he was not quite certain as to an eighth, in pursuance of the privilege granted by the 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 54, s. 7. The surveyor contended that the appellant was not, in his opinion, entitled to the privilege granted by that act, inasmuch as he was not duly assessed in 1834, as from his own shewing he ought to have been assessed for thirteen windows in that year, and that consequently the appellant was now liable to be assessed for the whole of the windows in his house. We, the majority of the commissioners, having some doubt as to the appellant's liability to be charged for the windows opened since 1834, directed the assessment to be reduced from twenty to thirteen windows, thereby adding to the eleven windows assessed in 1834 the two windows omitted to be assessed in that year, with which determination the surveyor being dissatisfied, requested a case to be stated for the opinion of the judges.

Witness our hands the 4th day of February, 1841. BENJAMIN POWELL.
WILLIAM LAMB.

16th *May*, 1841.—We are of opinion that the determinations of the Commissioners is wrong.

J. PATTESON. T. COLTMAN. W. WIGHTMAN.
—*Justice of the Peace.*

LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—Your correspondent "C" states his copper-chain lightning conductor to have been placed "in" (i. e. *within*) his spire.

Shall I trouble you to tell me if "within" is meant, as I have hitherto thought it should be, *fixed* externally? I am, Sir, &c.

A YOUNG CHIP.

London, Sept. 5, 1843.

MARINE GLUE.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—In the 19th number of THE BUILDER, I find some useful information as to cements, &c.; probably some one of your numerous subscribers will be kind enough to inform me, through the medium of your publication, the ingredients, with their *proper proportions*, used for making the marine glue, so much in use now in her Majesty's Dockyard, &c.

By so doing, it will greatly oblige yours truly,

T. M.

FRESCO BY EDWIN LANDSEER, R.A.—Very many artists visited Gwydyr House early in the month, to examine a small example in fresco, executed by Edwin Landseer, R. A. It simply pictured a page holding a pair of horses, with a brace of dogs. No attempt at composition was made, the object being merely to exhibit the case and freedom with which the (to us) new material may be worked upon. In this respect it was fully successful; there can be no doubt that any painter will easily master the difficulty after a little practice; and there can be no question that after a time Mr. Landseer himself will attach no value to this first effort, which he will, ere long, or we mistake not, greatly surpass, if, indeed, he deign to paint in fresco; for unquestionably the class of art in which he excels, and has carried to the very verge of perfection, is not the class to be coveted where walls of public structures are to record national triumphs.—*Athenæum.*

ART UNION OF LONDON.—During the week ending Sept. 1st, more than 100,000 persons visited the pictures and other works of art selected by the priseholders of the present year, at the Suffolk-street Gallery. In one day, namely Friday, no less than 25,000 persons passed through the rooms, and, fortunately, without the slightest accident.

Miscellanea.

BRITISH MUSEUM.—At length preparations have been actually commenced for setting about erecting the façade of this national edifice, which it is to be hoped will be such as to make full amends for the total absence of architectural pretension on the other sides of the exterior. It is, however, greatly to be apprehended that, unless the architect has thoroughly re-considered his design, and improved upon his first ideas—about a quarter of a century ago—it will not now be found to answer public expectation. Since the works by him at the British Museum were first commenced, a very great deal has been done in architecture almost all over the country. Consequently, the façade of the British Museum will now have to sustain comparisons that, if unfavourable, must be doubly prejudicial, because it will come after worthier specimens, which it ought at least to rival, to be equal to, if not to surpass. We will say nothing of the New Houses of Parliament, they being so totally different in style, but there will be the noble portico of the new Royal Exchange, with its sculptured pediment, and the splendid Grecian façade, or rather façades, of St. George's Hall, Liverpool, which will have no rival in the metropolis, unless it should be in that of the British Museum. The front of the Fitzwilliam Museum, at Cambridge, is also a noble and strikingly picturesque composition, of more than usually ornate character. Shall we be able to say as much of our national as of that provincial one? Hardly so if, as we surmise, the style of the façade to the former will be of a piece with that of the elevations of the interior court, which are exceedingly frigid and meagre. We ought, perhaps, not to be so impertinent as to make any surmises at all; and assuredly, there ought to be no room for doing so, because by this time, if not before, the public ought to have had some positive assurance afforded them of what they are to expect. Yet, if such assurance has not been given, neither has it been refused, since it has not even been demanded. And to what are we to ascribe the universal apathy manifested on this occasion? Is it that, because the British Museum is not in the Gothic style, and does not particularly interest Camdenists, Ecclesiologists, and Puginists, it is, therefore, matter of perfect indifference what be made of it? It is very true, architects cannot hope now to get a job out of it; but is it, therefore, no concern to any one what it will eventually turn out in itself? The exclusive admirers of Gothic architecture would, perhaps, be not at all sorry should it turn out a complete failure, or, at all events, a namby-pamby affair; in which case, we shall be sure to have not a few injurious comparisons between the Museum and the Palace of Westminster, in which the Grecian style will be made responsible for whatever deficiencies may manifest themselves in the design of the first-mentioned edifice. Accordingly, it behoves those who espouse the cause of Grecian architecture to bestir themselves a little in the case of the British Museum, and not tamely stand by, leaving it to take its chance for better or worse, without making some effort to secure for us a splendid—at any rate a satisfactory—example of classical design. Let us on this occasion endeavour to wipe away some of the reproaches which, as a nation, we have not undeservedly incurred; nor let it ever have to be said that the façade of the British Museum falls far short of those at Berlin and Munich.—*Art Union.*

THE NELSON PILLAR.—The works at the Nelson Pillar continue to progress rapidly. The men employed in fixing the several castings which form the Corinthian capital have completed that part of the work. The whole of these castings are of the best bell-metal, weighing several tons. They are fastened together by the insertion of immense hooks into proportionate eyes, and strongly rivetted. Next, several more tons of stone will be raised to the summit to form the plinth upon which the statue is to be placed. The full-length figure of the hero is in a state of considerable forwardness. It is hewn out of two pieces of Cragleith stone of great hardness. When joined, it will stand 17 feet in height, and some idea may be formed of its proportions, which are beautifully preserved, from the simple fact that the foot, from toe to heel, measures three-quarters of a yard. It will be some time before the statue is placed upon the pedestal. The rest of the design, which is very elaborate, exhibits a simultaneous and satisfactory state of progression.

FOREIGN CONTRIBUTORS TO ENGLISH EXHIBITIONS.—As we have reason to know that in consequence of the purchase of M. Jacobi's picture by the Art-Union of London, for 200 guineas, several French and German artists intend sending pictures to our exhibitions in March and May next, it may be well to state that the committee of the Art-Union design to enact a law excluding from purchase the works of any except British artists.—*Athenæum.*

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